

The Chinese Rebellion.

A mercantile house in this City has received a copy of private telegraph dispatches, which were forwarded from Trieste on the arrival there of the overland mail to a London commercial firm largely engaged in the China and India trade.

The first of these dispatches is as follows, and was addressed to the London house by their special correspondent at Trieste:

"From Shanghai I have received no letters. From Canton I have received no letters. From Hong Kong I have received no letters. There was no change in the quotations for tea or unbleached silk. Exchange five and five; Company's Rupees, 238. The insurgents are reported to be in possession of Nanking."

The second dispatch is as follows, from the same source:

"The Hong Kong Gazette of April 1, the latest date received here has intelligence from Shanghai to the 28th of March. Nothing positive was known respecting the fate of Nanking. There was no commercial advice from Shanghai, business being at a stand. A brig and four European war steamers were at that port, but nothing further was known at Hong Kong."

In addition to these dispatches one has been addressed, also from Trieste, on the arrival of the mail, to another London firm, as follows:

"The insurgents have taken the exterior walls of Nanking, and the place must fall into their hands. All business is suspended. Sir K. Bonham did not interfere."

These accounts, though obscure and not altogether consistent, throw considerable doubt on the correctness of the report that the American, French and English naval forces had combined to resist the progress of the rebellion. Our next advice from England will doubtless relieve the subject from the uncertainty in which it is now involved. Meantime a brief view of the movement from the beginning will be of interest to our readers.

The rebellion broke out in the spring of 1850, in the south-western provinces of the Central Kingdom, Kuang Tong and Kuang Si, where the descendants of the ancient dynasty, called in the language of the country Tai Ming, had been in power since the latter part of the seventeenth century. The object of the insurgents was to drive out the reigning house and call a native dynasty to the throne. The name Tai Ming was associated with sacred recollections in the minds of the people; still the inhabitants of the distant mountain regions and the members of the secret societies, who were beyond the reach of the Imperial spies, with a feeling of proud self-reliance, called themselves Ming Shing. The leader of the movement was Tschu Kiu Tao, a real or pretended descendant of Tai Ming. The administration of the new ruler was honored with the title of Tien Te, or Celestial Virtue. Tschu is the proper family name. It is now just five hundred years since (1352) the peasant Tschu Jen Tschang revolted against the barbarous Mongols, and drove them to Karakorum, the ancient metropolis of Tschinging Chakan (47deg. 30min. 24sec. North lat. and 13deg. 21min. 30sec. West long. from Peking), situated between the rivers Orkhon and Tami. The dynasty itself, according to a traditional custom of the Central Kingdom, was called Hu Ming, afterwards Ming. In the third year of Tien Te it is written Hu Ming. A short time ago Tien Te held a great festival at the Kuang, at which all the Ming generals made their appearance, paying homage to their ruler on their knees. The celebration continued for three days. A great number of oxen and swine were sacrificed in honor of the ancestors of the people and of Kong Tse.

Next to Hu Ming, the most influential man in the rebellion is Hong Si Tschuen, who is designated by the title of honor Tai Ping, Mighty Prince of Peace. Hong is of a slender build, with an open expressive face, and a sandy beard. Under him there are four generals, called according to their local position, commanders of the East, West, North and South. The two ministers of state are Fong Schi Tschang and Schiataekai. The latter is a man of erudition and possesses all the numerous proclamations of the Ming people.

The Government is completely organized, both in the civil and military departments. Before the reception of a province or a city, the different officers are appointed, who at once enter upon the discharge of their duties. Mandarins of the first rank wear yellow scarfs and yellow turbans; they alone receive the title of Tschien, Excellency. Those of the next rank wear red, green, and embroidered scarfs, as well as other badges of their position in the new bureaucracy of the Central Kingdom. Persons with red and black scarfs are commissioned to administer an oath of allegiance to the people. Among themselves and in the conquered provinces, the Ming preserve strict order and discipline. Wherever they enter, a placard of red paper is posted on the doors of the public female schools, containing these words:—"Young women live here. Whoever enters and behaves himself improperly will be beheaded."

Upon the advance of the army into Hu Kuang, General Kuang announced to the people, April 2, 1852, that it was an unchangeable law of nature, that the dynasty which has lost the love of the people must fall to the ground. That of Mandarins has never arrived at merit and dignity; officers are arbitrarily conferred, and the complaints of the people are neglected. Our Celestial Son Tien Te for three years has fought the oppressors of the people. From compassion toward the virtuous and learned people of Hu Kuang, he hastens to deliver them from the rapacious hands of civil and military officers.

Similar proclamations are made to the people, with the advance of the insurgent army. A full catalogue of grievances is recited, and large promises are made of a "good time coming" by the triumph of the new dynasty.—*Tribune*.

CALAMITY PREVENTED BY PROPER PRECAUTION.—The Hudson River train due here at half-past ten this morning was nearly an hour behind time. We learn from a passenger that, when a mile or two below Cold Spring, going at full speed, one of the Journals of the locomotive broke, throwing it from the track. The axle, however, was provided with a "safety beam," which prevented its dropping, and the overturn and smash that would have otherwise been inevitable. After dragging a short distance over ties, the speed of the train was checked.—Had the engine been of the ordinary construction the train would probably have been thrown into the river, with results perhaps as terrible as those at Norwalk.

REMARKS.—The seven Hungarians who were taken in the Lopez Expedition, and sent by Spain to Cuba, in Africa, have been liberated by the Spanish Government at the intercession of the American Minister, Mr. Berlinger, and have arrived in New York. A letter of thanks in behalf of the company, is published by Capt. E. Badwick, in the New York papers.

MUSIC.

Written for *The Musical World and Times*, BY JAMES CHALLICE.

Each present movement of the witching Lyre
Renews the echo of some distant past,
Whence the echoes of a slumbering life
Whose unextinguished life, will ever last.

Is it the soul's deep harmonies which lie
Circled within, and waiting to be born,
Or do they come beyond us from the sky,
A floating leaf, from heavenly chords torn?

Or, as the shell, from out the Ocean's cave
Within its convolutions still retains,
The tingling murmur of the beating wave,
And to the ear breathes forth its hidden strains.

The soul which from the infinite descends
Comes freighted with the harmonies of love,
And with its inmost nature sweetly blends,
The far-off music of our home above!

Or do the sounds of this lonely sphere,
Still float undying on the circling air,
And to the wakeful heart and listening ear,
Their varied numbers to our spirits bear?

Deep is the mystery of our mortal life,
As thro' enchanted fields we pass along:
Its alterations, both of peace and strife,
Its dreams, half real, which our spirits throng.

The strong emotions which our spirits feel,
The gorgeous visions which before us start,
What are they but the couriers, that reveal
A higher world of beauty to the heart.

Agricultural.

The following from *Baker's Book of Flowers*, may prove useful to some of our amateur floral readers:

"The roots of the Lily, or what is generally denominated the root, is a scaly bulb, the scales being laid over each other in an imbricate form, inclosing the germ, or bud. The bulb is not a root, strictly speaking, but a bud containing the embryo of the future plant. The roots are thrown out from the bottom of these bulbs, or buds, and unlike the fibers of the tulip, are perennial; and on their strength depends, in a great measure, the vigor of the future plant. Bulbs, long kept out of ground, are very much weakened, and a number of years will elapse before they recover strength to bloom in great perfection. After the flowering of the Lily in August, the foliage of many species decays; the bulbs are then in the most perfect state for transplanting. If they are permitted to remain long after this, and the foliage begins to start again, they will not bloom so strong the next year. The Lily should not be moved any oftener than is necessary. It is not like the Tulip and many other bulbs, which are not injured, but rather improved, by taking them up annually after flowering. The Lily will do well in any well prepared border or bed. To have them in perfection, the soil should be excavated eighteen inches deep, and filled with a compost of peat, or swamp mud, and decayed manure, or leaf mould, a foot deep; the remaining six inches may be peat and rich mould. The bulbs of strong-growing Lilies may be planted from four to five inches deep; and weaker sorts from three to four inches. In the borders, three bulbs, of the stronger-growing varieties, are enough for one group, or five of the weaker sorts. They have a pleasing effect when planted in masses; or they may be planted in beds. Most of the species are quite hardy; but they will all be benefited, and bloom more strongly, provided they receive a covering of rotten manure before winter sets in.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN OHIO.—The friends of practical education, in Clermont county, have been moving in the matter of establishing an Agricultural and Teachers' College. The enterprise meets with decided favor among the leading citizens of the county, and we may yet be happily disappointed in seeing a truly Agricultural Institution spring up among the thriving farmers of Clermont. The undertaking is one of no small magnitude if our friends propose to establish a permanent and living school, and we hope they will sufficiently count the cost, and not add another to the whitened sepulchres, with great sounding names, signifying nothing.

RENOVATION OF PEACH TREES.—If you have peach trees showing symptoms of decay, remove the surface soil from the bole of the tree outwards, from one to three feet, according to the size of the tree. Examine the tree, and if any worms are found dig them out with a sharp pointed knife, and procure from some blacksmith a hop a quantity of charcoal dust, cinders, and small pieces of coal, and fill up the route the tree, extending out as far as the roots go with the coal. The effect will be, the tree will grow more rapid, and become healthy, and the quality of the fruit improved.

By placing around the bole of the tree from two to eight quarts of leached or uncleaned ashes, you will get rid of the peach worm. Replace the ashes if washed away by hard rains.—*Michigan Farmer*.

Cure for Tobacco Chewing.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times gives the following admirable receipt for curing Tobacco Chewing:

A gentleman in the vicinity of Hartford was excessively fond of the weed. A whole paper made just three "quids" for him. His better half was a neat woman. She disliked tobacco, and especially did she dislike the appearance of a pipe of "old soldiers" back of a beard, where the gentleman was in the habit of throwing them. They were ugly looking customers, large and nasty. The gentleman was otherwise neat, and took pleasure in spending his evenings in his well furnished parlor.

The lady finally determined to make the "old soldiers" in the corner as odious to him as possible, and the next day she gathered them all together and adding all the outsiders, she had no difficulty in getting enough, as the gentleman not only chewed large "cuts" but changed them often. She placed them in conspicuous places on the beautiful Brussels carpet; in the centre of the room she placed a "king pipe," composed of five of the largest and coarsest. The whole were made to show to the best advantage, and they really did themselves credit. They stood up on end in full proportions.

At dark, the gas-lights were brilliantly burning, and shortly after the gentleman came in. He stopped short, and at first commenced some hard epithets, then he burst into loud laughter, and his wife came in to see what the matter was. "Who did this?" said he; "do put these nasty things here? They'll ruin your carpet; and he rang for his servant to clear them away, when his wife interposed. "These things," said she, "are they nasty? will they spoil the carpet?" And then looking at him sharply, she added, "if these things are fit to be held in my husband's mouth for hours, they are certainly no disgrace to lie on the carpet which we tread upon."

"Just so," said the husband; and for some reason he has not had any tobacco in his mouth since that time.

Ohio Locofocoism Denouncing Pierce.

We have been amused and edified at the proceedings of the Locofocos of Mahoning county, on the vital question of the manner in which the President dispenses his patronage.

Some short time after the inauguration of Mr. Pierce, Hon. ELISHA WHITTELEY, holding an office of much responsibility in one of the departments, tendered his resignation to the President. He was aware that a hungry swarm were after his place, and he determined to remove all feelings of delicacy on the part of that functionary by tendering his resignation. Much to his surprise, the President declined to receive it and urged him to remain in his place. After a full and frank explanation he consented to remain. But the hungry ones who voted for PIERCE, not because he was a Democrat, but because he would have officers to dispense, have taken great offence at this, and the Mahoning meeting is one of the outward visible tokens. We copy the resolutions that the reasons for their support of a Democrat may go permanently upon record. It is a humiliating spectacle for American freemen to present to the world.—*O. S. Journal*.

WHEREAS, we approve the sentiment of President Pierce, as expressed in his inaugural address, that "No reasonable man of any party will expect this administration to be so regardless of responsibility and the obvious elements of success as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial cooperation; and where as Elisha Whittlesey is now, and always has been, an enemy to the Democratic party and its principles, and has held office under the government for a quarter of a century, to the exclusion of others of equal merit, honesty and ability, and in direct contravention of the Democratic principle of rotation in office; and whereas, the late presidential contest was fought by the Democratic party with the distinct understanding that in the event of the election of General Pierce to the presidency, the Galphins, and all their adherents and defenders, would be exiles from office;—Therefore be it

Resolved, That the retention of Elisha Whittlesey in office by the present administration, known to be as he is, a bitter federalist, is calculated to injure and discourage the Democratic party in the State of Ohio; and had it been supposed that he would be retained in office, previous to the late presidential election, we do not believe that Mr. Pierce would have received one hundred votes in Mahoning county, much less a majority of 653 over the Whig candidate; and Ohio could not have been termed the battle ground by Whiggery.

Resolved, That we are obliged to bear with humiliation and regret the oft repeated taunts of Whiggery in this region, that one of its bitterest champions is still retained in office under the present Democratic administration, and that, although we have nominally won the battle, they share the spoils.

Resolved, That in Mahoning county the voice of a majority of nearly 1,000 for Mr. Pierce was not merely a voice in favor of a Democratic President and heads of departments, but a grave expression in favor of Democratic measures and Democratic men to enforce them, from the President down through all stations under the executive control, the recommendations of Senators to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That though we accord to our Democratic United States Senators the right to the exercise of their legitimate influence in directing the distribution of executive patronage through Democratic channels, [through themselves, ex-senators, and other ex-officials might receive an undue share], we deny their right to misrepresent their Democratic constituents, by recommending the bestowal of important offices upon our political opponents; and totally discredit the report that a majority of them recommended the retention of Mr. Whittlesey, and repel it as a vile slander upon their fidelity to the party, a slander that would detract from and disgrace the humblest laborer in the Democratic cause.

Resolved, That we would hail with pride the dismissal of Mr. Whittlesey from office, whereby he and his family, wearied by the toils of prepetual official duties, might once more gather around his old family fire, and that it is the duty of this administration to hasten so desirable an event.

Resolved, That we were, at the last Presidential canvass, warm and stern supporters of Democratic measures and Democratic men, and intend continuing such; and that this expression of our views is not designed as a wanton censure upon the administration, but free expression of the Ohio Democracy upon the subject, that we have a right to make, and consider it our duty to do so, and that we wish the immediate selection of Democratic men to sustain Democratic measures.

Resolved, That we hereby request the Washington Union, and all the Democratic papers of Ohio, to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

In a hurried visit to Cincinnati, last week, we passed up Deer Creek and over Walnut Hills. The great railroad tunnel is to be cut under these hills. The work at the south entrance is going ahead with great vigor. A large amount of cutting and filling has been done, and the side walls for the entrance are already built for a part of the way. The work has not yet been commenced under ground at the entrance, but the approaches to it are in a forward state of advancement.

We visited one of the shafts that had been sunk for the purpose of excavation. A huge "hole in the ground" is dug the depth of 134 feet. A steam engine is employed to raise the earth and stone to the surface. The large tubs are placed on a platform of a car, and run to the edge of the bank and the earth emptied out, when they are readjusted and again lowered. The shaft is sunk to the level of the passage through the hill, and the hands are digging horizontally each way from the bottom, on the line of the road. The earth is a blue clay color, and appears about half way between stone and earth—not hard enough for stone, and too hard for clay. It is slow digging. Another trouble is the bad air in the tunnel. The hands are sometimes compelled to leave, the effect is so perceptible. Some system for ventilation will be adopted that will remedy this evil. There are three shafts where the earth is being excavated, which, with the two entrances, gives five points where the force is employed that can be worked to advantage. It is a vast enterprise, but is bound to go ahead, and it will be of great advantage to the railroads and to the city when it is completed. The time for this is fixed at two years.—*O. S. Journal*.

Thackeray is reported to have said to his friends in England that America will be equal in all things to Great Britain in ten years and surpass her in twenty years, our authors, sculptors, actors and divines, are already matching the palm of victory, and even our yachts are outrunning the British ships in their own seas.

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

NELSON BARRERE.

of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ISAAC J. ALLEN.

of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

HENRY BRACHMAN.

of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

NELSON H. VAN VORHES.

of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.

of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN WADDLE.

of Coshocton.

FREMONT & INDIANA R. ROAD.

We called the attention of our readers last week to the notice calling a meeting of the Stockholders in this Road, to complete their organization. The meeting for this purpose is to be held at Rome, on the 18th of July next. We are highly gratified to learn that in the towns along the road, subscriptions have already been received sufficient to warrant taking the initiatory steps toward the construction of the road. The character of the men engaged in this project, as well as the great advantages to be derived from it, give full assurance that the road is to be built. The preliminary surveys have already been made, and the route is found to be one of the most feasible for a rail road that could be desired; the country is very level, and there are no streams of any importance to bridge. This road will be of immense benefit to the whole region through which it is to pass.—

From Fremont the road will run in a south-westerly direction to Rome, thence to Finley, and thence to Lima, where a most valuable connection can be made with the various roads which will eventually pass through that town. The people of Sandusky City, as we learn from the Register, will be ready to build from that place to Fremont. The whole region along the line of the road from Fremont, southwest, stands greatly in need of facilities for reaching a market, and will abundantly repay the expense of furnishing them. It is a rich agricultural region, and will employ a railroad in carrying immense quantities of produce, as soon as built. We have not a doubt, that the local business on this line would alone support it, and make the stock of the road good; and when the road shall be completed, a large through business may confidently be anticipated, as it will furnish the most direct route to the Lake and the Eastern Cities, for a large extent of country. As to the advantages which the country through which this road is to pass will derive from it, it is hardly necessary to say much. It is now well understood that the farming interest is chiefly benefited by said roads, both in the increased value of produce and of land, and it is equally well understood that where the farming interest prospers every other interest prospers also.

The patriotic citizens of Fremont are determined to have a time on the 4th. The arrangements are ample, and we have no doubt that the thing will give universal satisfaction.

We are always anxious to see freemen enjoy themselves on such an anniversary as this; we cannot do otherwise than invite all to participate in the festivities of the day.

The trial of David C. Rose, on an indictment for the murder of Elwanger, on the 23d of Aug. 1852, in Fremont, is progressing in Sandusky Common Pleas.

The testimony on behalf of the state will probably close this week. We shall publish the proceedings entire as soon as a verdict is rendered.

The Board of Education offers the Old Stone School House for sale; and also wish to contract for the grading of the lot on which the new School House stands. See advertisement.

M. A. SHREVE'S Ice Cream Saloon will be opened this (Saturday) evening. Many's rooms are nice—and no doubt about the Cream and fixings being good—to take.

The Fourth at Clyde

The citizens of Clyde are going to have a good old-fashioned celebration on the coming Fourth. The report that they are going to turn it into a Free-soil meeting, is false. We hope they may have a glorious time—a time long to be remembered on account of the great outbursting of patriotic feelings. We trust every one, on that day may feel as he ought to feel, that he is doing less than a true and upright AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The St. Louis News of the 6th inst. mentions that three deaths have occurred in that city from cholera.

THE OMNIBUS

Brought up all standing, at the corner of Main and Pike streets, and after the dust had cleared away, found ourselves looking at one of the best brick blocks in this State. The building is not yet completed, but it fills every person, who looks at it, with admiration.—

The beautiful proportions and mingling of iron and brick, speak well of the taste of architect, Mr. Kinney. Every Fremontite feels proud of this fine block, and of their fellow townsman who has been so lavish of his money to make an ornament to our growing town. In about three months the ladies and gents of our town and neighboring cities, will have the pleasure of "tripping the light fantastic toe" in Birchard's Hall, which, by the way, is large enough to accommodate the Fremonters and their friends, the proportions being 80 by 48 feet and 20 feet in height.

In the rear of Birchard's Block, fronting the Pike, Mr. Doncyson is building a fine three story brick block. So valuable is property on our business streets, that he has found it necessary to occupy a number of feet beyond the river bank, for one of his buildings, which is protected from the encroachments of the water by a very substantial stone wall. The third story of this block will be occupied as a Masonic Hall.

Mr. King, a heavy Eastern capitalist, has, within the last week, purchased the lots and buildings owned by A. B. Taylor, Esq., occupying the whole space between the Bank and Croghan Street. He intends, sometime during the year, to pull down the old buildings and erect a block of Stores equal, if not superior, to Mr. Birchard's. The depth of stores and warehouse will be 250 feet, extending some feet into the river. Our citizens are fortunate in this addition to their capital and enterprise.

Passing up Main Street we come to a neat two story brick, which Mr. Shrenk has lately finished for his business.

Messrs. Sharp & Shomoe, have within a few months erected and finished a fine three story brick block—the third story being occupied as a public hall.

Our enterprising townsman, R. P. Buckland, Esq., is building a fine dwelling on Market street, which, when completed, will be one of the fairest and most convenient mansions in the State.

The Union School building is progressing and preparations are making for leveling off the lot. This will make a beautiful square; we envy the children the pleasure they will have at school on their nice play ground.

The Presbyterian Society have built a fine brick Session House; and in a few weeks, will demolish the old baggage-car-tower that has so long been a damage to the town and an eye-sore to the town, and in its place erect a spire that will be an ornament to the church and town.

We are informed by Mr. Vandercook, that he will in a few days commence building up the rear of the Croghan House. This will make the Croghan a large and elegant house, and under the charge of *Jeems*, its present gentlemanly proprietor, it is bound to be the *plus ultra* of Hotels.

We cannot enumerate the number of private residences that are now going up in all parts of the town, but merely say we were happily surprised at the great number and beauty of their designs.

Fremont has now reached the ebb tide of success, and it is going with the tide at a rate that really surprises the "oldest inhabitants." Our destiny is not only onward but upward—like the illustrious Col., whose name we bear. With fifty miles of Plank and forty-six miles of McAdamsized road, bringing the produce of a rich agricultural country to this place for shipment East by our river, and our Railroad communications with all parts of the State and the extremes of the Union, make our prospects for future greatness self evident.

"Have we a Board of Health among us?" is the inquiry about these days. It is very evident we have not a Street Commissioner, who attends to the streets. We fear that the Council have not been able to inform him of his duties,—if so, we hope the Board of Health will adopt measures that the necessities of the case require, and whisper a word or two in the ear of the man of the streets.

Six sail vessels have cleared from this port within the last week, which, with the regular trips of the Steamer Islander, shows that business is flourishing on the "Raging Sandusky."

Wonder if there will be a "4th of July Boat Ride" this year—should think quite likely.—What say you, gents, shall we charter the Fremont again?

The glorious 4th is near at hand, fraught with all the interest that the 4th of '76 was, and so it will be for all time to come. Had it not been for the yearly celebration of that memorable day, this great confederacy of States would have long since been dissolved. Who ever heard of a disunion speech on that day. The veneration for our forefathers, and the day that they proclaimed to the world that we were free and Independent, has done more to harmonize the feelings of the North and South, than all the legislative compromises that ever could have been enacted.—Then all hail to "the day we celebrate. Let the cannons roar and bonfires blaze; music and joyful shouts fill the air; processions, speeches, toasts and songs make glad the occasion. But alas! the processions of these days have lost one of their most impressive features, the Revolutionary Soldiers. It is sad to behold a procession on that day unaccompanied by those venerable men—they are nearly all gone to their long home—a very few remain to see the present greatness of the Republic—the fruit of their valor.

See "notice to Rail Road Contractors" in this paper.

THE GLORIOUS 4TH

Will be celebrated at Fremont. The following are the officers of the day.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President—DR. D. BRAINARD.

Vice Presidents—GEN. JOHN BELL, L. B. OTIS, J. L. GREENE, A. B. TAYLOR, JAMES JUSTICE, C. J. ORTON.

Chaplain—REV. W. WELLS.

Reader—I. W. BOOTH.

Orators—B. J. BARTLETT, H. EVERETT, G. R. HAYNES, Esqs.

Marshal—COL. FRANK BELL.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At sunrise a Grand National Salute, under the direction of CAPT. ISAAC SWANK with the Gun used by COL. CROGHAN in defence of Fort Stephenson. At 10 o'clock A. M., the procession will form in the following order:

MARSHAL,
MILITARY,
BRASS BAND,
FIREMEN,

ASSISTANT MARSHAL,

Mayor and Common Council, Revolutionary Soldiers, Chaplain, President of the day and Orators, Committee of Arrangements, Citizens in General.

The procession will move through the principal streets to Birchard's Grove, where the following exercises will take place.

SALUTE,
MUSIC,

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN,

MUSIC,

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, Addresses by the Orators of the day, Salute, Music, Benediction.

The procession will then form in the original order and march to dinner.

Toast Master—C. J. ORTON.

In the evening a brilliant and beautiful display of

FIREWORKS

Together with a Torch Light Procession, will take place, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

O. L. NIMS, J. C. WALES,

A. A. ROBERTS, J. MITCHELL,

J. MCGEE, I. W. BOOTH,

I. A. WARD.

FRANK BELL, Marshal.

Fremont, June 25th, 1853.

A Youthful Cuvier.

We call attention to the fact that Cincinnati is to furnish to the scientific world one of the most accomplished naturalists of the day. We have for some time past been much interested in a young man, a native of this city, named W. H. B. Thomas. There is nothing prepossessing in his appearance, on the contrary, excepting a good eye, he carries an external might might tempt one *de jure*, to indict Dame Nature for libel. Meeting him perhaps among the brilliant throng on Fourth street, with an *outré* gait, a verdant physiognomy, in a partial eclipse from an incipient beard, a slouched hat drawn close over his forehead, the pockets of his seedy coat distended by a score of botanical preparations, fossil bones, and geological specimens, the source of his linen advertising the death of his washerwoman—he would most likely be taken for a country lad from the hoop-land region, who ventured a trip on the canal in search of the *terra incognita* "now."

We first knew Thomas as a newspaper carrier, in 1848; his unusual knowledge of botany, geology and zoology, was then the remark of all. Soon after this he obtained employment as an assistant teacher in one of our schools at a salary barely sufficient to buy meat and coal for his aged mother. We met him again in the spring of 1851, at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science. In the proceedings of this body he took an interest that surprised all whose observation was drawn by his eager listening and large collection of minerals, plants and fossils. He had attracted the attention of Professor Beard and Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute. We afterwards met him on mound street, in this city, at the shop of Mr. McKinley, another humble but enthusiastic devotee of science, of whom the world will yet take note, who had just finished with his own hands and rude tools, a powerful telescope that Thomas was criticizing.

For some months past we had seldom met with our eccentric friend, but we encountered him late last evening at the Little Miami Railroad depot—a huge black box, labelled "Notes on Fossil Infusoria," under one arm, a shirt and pair of socks under the other. He had just arrived from Washington, and had in his pocket his commission as naturalist to the Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition, which sails from New York next week. He had applied to Prof. Henry for an opportunity to work in the United States Coast survey, and that gentleman had procured his appointment to the honorable post in the Polar expedition, where he will have the rarest opportunity to pursue his favorite studies and to place his name among those of distinguished scientific discoverers.

Mr. T. leaves this evening for New York, where he joins his ship. We heartily wish him what he eminently deserves—the highest success.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, May 20th.

PICKPOCKETS.—A young lady who was traveling from this city to New York